## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the light of the weather. None but Bank bills current in None York them.
THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, 37 per unmun.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per
opy, or \$3 per unmun, the European Edition every Westenday,
out cents per copy; \$4 per unmun to may part of Great Belloni,
35 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the
alifernia Edition on the 1st, 1th and 22t of each month, at its. mis per copy, or \$2.75 per annum.
THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per topy, or \$2 per annum.

POLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important

Voluntary of the world; if used, will be from any district of the Book of the Course of the Course

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not cours rejected communications.
AD FRITISEMENTS removed every day; advertisements inerted in the WERELY HERALD, FAMILY HERALD, and in the
Datiformia and Buropean Editions.
JOB PRINTING accused with neutross, cheapness and de-

Volume XXVII

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.-ITALIAN OPERA-MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE RIVALS-BLACK WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- SYBIL.

WALLAGE'S THEATEE, No. 844 Broadway .- SECRETS LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- THE MA-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY .- DUBL IN THE

WARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, No. 485 Broadway. BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Con.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 473 Broad

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway. SONGS CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway .- Song

GAIBTIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING BOOM EMPROTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTONINES, FARCES, &C. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. - JEALOUS ORYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 46 Bowery,

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway. -BURLESQUES

New York, Monday, April 7, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

Our news from Fortress Monroe is interesting. The latest intelligence of the position of the Merri. mac is that she was still taking in coal at the Norfolk Navy Yard on Saturday night. It was reported that the renowned Captain Hollins was to take command of her. A report reached Fortress Monroe that the rebels had warned General Burnside to abandon Newbern within six days or take the quences, and that the General replied that he would soon meet the enemy at Goldsboro' and at Raleigh, and there settle the question of evacuation. The latest from Beaufort states that Fort Macon stills holds out, but that formidable prepagations are being made by our troops to shell it within a few days, in which event its reduction will become inevitable. It was reported that s fight was progressing at Yorktown on Saturday afternoon. Despatches received at the War Department, dated at three o'clock yesterday, state, however, that a reconnoissance had been made Rowards Yorktown, but that no general engagement had taken place up to that hour. There had been some cannons ling, but the result is not permitted to transpire. The headquarters of our army a within five miles of Yorktown.

Our only news from Island No. 10 is contained In a despatch from New Madrid to the Secretary of War, dated Saturday, stating that our gunboat Carondelet run the gauntlet at the Island on Friday hight, passing through a heavy fire from the batteries without damage, and is now available to General Pope.

Atlantic, from Port Royal, S. C., last eveningwhich brought Gen. Sherman and his staff-we learn that our forces at Jacksonville, Florida, were momentarily expecting an attack from the rebels, consisting of two Mississippi regiments and one of Florida guerillas, with a troop of horse and a battery of artillery. Brigadier General Wright, commanding our troops at that place, was confifleat of being able to sustain himself and protect the town and the inhabitants, the majority of whom are Northern men and loyal citizens. Deperters represent the condition of the rebel forces as desperate, being entirely out of food and relying upon foraging for subsistance.

Despatches lately received in Mobile from Memphis state that General Buell's army has reached Savannah, Tenn., from Columbia. From the same source we learn that 2,000 Union troops had landed at Biloxi from three vessels, and had destroved the telegraph line between New Orleans

The news from the Southern papers to-day is exceedingly varied and entertaining, and will well re-

pay perusal. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

To-day the annual election will take place in Connecticut. Both the demogratic and republican parties are in the field with their State tickets and their lines distinctly drawn, though upon what issue beyond the mere party names does not distheir antagonists with possessing the strongest sentiments of ultra abolitionism, while the republicans insist that the democrats are tinctured with secessionism. If both charges are true, either is bad enough, and we are therefore inclined to look forward to the result with perfect indifference. The following are the names of the candidates for

Btate officers:

Democratic.

Democratic.

Republican.

Governor.

James C. Loomis.

Wm. A. Buckingham
Lieut. Governor.

Chas. F. Pond.

Reger Averill.

Secretary of State Nath'l B. Stevens. J. H. Trumbull.

Treasurer.

T. H. C. Kingsbury. Gabriel W. Coit.

Comptroller... Horace Taylor.

Leman W. Cutter. The vote for the same two candidates for Gorernor last spring was as follows:-

Buckingham, republicam. 43,012 Loomis, democrat. 40,026

An election will be held to-day in St. Louis for members of the City Council. A letter has been received in Mystic, Copp. dated Bordeaux, March 12, which states that there was a large English steamer in that port having on board three thousand tons of cargo, worth a

"for a market," intending to attempt to run the blockade at New Orleans. Governor Rector, of Arkansas, has called as extra session of the Legislature to devise means to extricate the State from the difficulties which have been brought upon it by the Union invasion of the

million of dollars, and was about ready to snil

A party of twenty-four recruits for the Southern | jons placing their bells at the service of the

area pounced upon by Baltimore officers, on board a schooner near North Point, on the nigh of the 4th instant, and all but four captured They were bound for Richmond, to sell themselves as substitutes for men who had been drafted for sums varying from one thousand five hundred to two thousand dollars.

According to the letter of the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives, there are four hundred and seventy-two chaplains in the Union

New York 97 Ohio Pennsylvania 64 Illinois Massachusetts 19 Indiana army. Of these there are from New Hampshire .... Kentucky ...... Missouri..... Minnesota..... 2 Virginia...
4 Maryland... They are divided among the various religious

denominations as follows :-Methodists ...... 124 O.S. Presbyterians. N. S. Presbyterians. 94 Unitarians....... Congregationalists. 67
Episcopalians. 66
Baptists. 43
Total. Unitarians......

472 The City Council of Baltimore has passed a resolution inviting Parson Brownlow to visit that

All others .....

A federal court will soon be held in Nashville, when it is presumed that all who persist in their treasonable acts will be summoned to step up to the captain's office.

An accident occurred on the Buffalo and New York Railroad on the 4th inst., near Bath, caused by the washing away of a portion of the embankment. A whole train was plunged into a gap, and a number of the passengers were seriously in-

From all sections come reports of the prospect of an abundant peach crop. In Delaware and Maryland the indications are uncommonly promis-

The stock market was much more healthy on Saturday

there seemed to be a better demand for stocks, and prices of all descriptions were better, closing firm. Exchange losed dull at 1121/2 a 1/2. Gold was in better request. losing at 102 bid. Money was worth 6 a 7 per cent on call. The new demand notes have begun to arrive, and will now reach here at the rate of several millions a day. The impression prevails in Wall street that the prese week will witness an active time in stocks and money. prices continued to be sustained. The weather was inbraced about 200 a 250 bales, in small lots, within the ange of 27 %c. a 28c. for middling uplands. The flour narket was dull and heavy, especially for the comm grades of State and Western, with limited sales to the home trade. Dealers were disposed to await the re. coipt of private letters due by the Niagara's mail.
Wheat was dull and sales were quite limited, was less buoyant and active, while prices were un changed, with sales made to a fair extent, closing at 59c.

a 61c. for Western mixed, in store and delivered. Pork was steady, with sales of new mess at \$13 a \$13 12%, and

The New Defensive System of the Rebellion-Light Artillery and Shifting

Liverpool, while engagements were moderate

Western prime mess at \$12 50 a \$13, and new prime at \$10 25 a \$10 50. Sugars were firmer and in good request,

including some lots of Porto Ricos, but chiefly Cuba mus-covados. Coffee was steady, with sales of 700 bags of Rio

at p. t., and 100 do. Marscaibo, 22 %c., and 100 mats Java at 21c. Freights were inactive and heavy, especially for

ut %c. higher, with sales of about 2,000 hhds.

The rebel government and the chiefs of the ebel army have evidently resolved upon a new system of defensive warfage. Their "im pregnable" positions, however strongly fortiled by nature and by encircling lines of abattis, deep ditches, rifle pits, masked batteries, narrow causeways, and enfilading redoubts, provided with the heaviest artillery, have been tried and have signally failed them. Port Royal, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Columbus, Bowling Green, Manassas, Hatteras, Roanoke Island. Newbern and New Madrid have settled the question against any inland stationary defences, how. ever well chosen and skilfully contrived and heavily armed. Hence we have no doubt as to the truth of the recent pithy observation attributed to the rebel General Sidney Johnston, substantially, that "the Confederate forces cannot depend upon holding any fixed position. for there is no position which they can select uperior forces of the United States."

This is the discovery which the rebel leaders have made from the disastrous failure of their whole line of frontier defensive works, from Manassas to Columbus. They are accordingly driven to the necessity of some new defensive system; and the system which we are convinced they have thus resolved upon is that of shifting armies and light artillery. We have already ad an example of this new system in the late battle at Winchester. The rebel General Jackson, having equipped his army of twelve or fifteen thousand men expressly for rapid movements, marched down with it from Mount Jackson to Winchester-over forty miles-with twenty-six field pieces, in two days, made a spirited fight of a whole day, and then, although somewhat beaten and hotly pursued, made good his retreat, with the less of only two of

This, then, we are satisfied, is the general. system of warfare which henceforward will be pursued by the rebels. They will, of course. stick to their defences and heavy guns of the Mississippi river and Norfolk to the last, and at Corinth and a few other places they may still adhere to their forts and heavy artillery; but their prevailing system henceforward will be that of General Price and General Jacksonthat of shifting armies, disencumbered of heavy guns and baggage trains, prepared for long marches at a short notice, and ready to risk, if necessary, a fight, in the face of a repulse, without much danger of serious loss, even if defeated, from their careful arrangements for

rapid movements. The Norfolk Day Book, in the extracts from it which we published yesterday, has given us some conclusive testimony upon this point. The Ordnance Bureau of the rebel government appeals to the Southern people for the delivery of all the bells they can spare, for the purpose of providing light artillery for the public defence. The Chief of the Bureau says that "while copper is abundant, the supply of tin is deficient to convert the copper into bronze. Bells contain so much tin that 2,400 pounds of bell metal, mixed with the proper antity of copper, will suffice for a field batty of six pieces. Those who are willing to vote their bells to this patriotic purpose will societ receipts for them, and the bells will be replaced, if required, at the close of the war, o bey will be purchased at fair prices." Places of deposit for the bells are provided at Richmond, Va.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Augusta, Atlanta, Savannah and Knoxville, in Georgia; at Mount Vernon and Montgomery, Ala., (little afraid of Mobile); at Columbus, Miss., and at Baton Rouge, La., (New Orleans doubtless being considered an unreliable depot). "Persons and congregagovernment are requested to send a statement of the fact, with a description and weight of the bell, to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance at Richmond, for record in the War De partment."

We reproduce these specifications because of the light which they throw upon our argument. Down to this call for bell metal and light artillery the rebels have depended mainly upon the heavy navy and fortification cast-iron guns secured with the seizure of our federal forts, navy yards and arsenals, from Norfolk to New Orleans. But these guns, adapted only to sea service or to stationary work on land, having been found insufficient to arrest the march of "Lincoln's armies" at any point, from the Potomac to the Mississippi, this system of warfare is to be superseded by an active cutting in and cutting out guerilla system on a large scale, provided with flying artillery, for which brass is an indispensable article, in order to secure a gun of the requisite strength, lightness and durability. Hence this extensive demand for bell metal. We had supposed, however, that there was brass enough in the composition of our rebel leaders for a pyramid of light artillery; but it now appears that this peculiar brass is of no more real value than the substitutes for "tin" issued from the rebel treasury

This call upon the churches for their bells to be cast into cannon is not a new expedient of war. It is an old device of the Mexicans; but we cannot perceive that they have derived any advantages from it in the way of independence after forty years of such experiments as this of Jeff. Davis and his confederates. But still this appeal from the Ordnance Bureau at Richmond is entitled to our attention. From a late despatch of General Wool, from Fortress Monroe t appears that, in his opinion, our troops on their way to Richmond will meet with no serious opposition. Should this opinion be confirmed by facts, no further evidence will be needed to show that the rebels have abandoned their late defensive system for a general system of guerilla operations, and that some portions of our great and heavy armies must be broken up into numerous light detachments, in order that no marauding rebel guerillas may be left behind our line of advance to waste the country and cut off our supplies from the rear.

Meantime we are strong in the belief that within a few days we shall have such glorious tidings from the Southwest and from Virginia as will satisfy the Southern people of the folly of converting the "sound of their church-going bells" into the horrid music of field artillery. But, in any event, this subject of a new rebel system of warfare is interesting and suggestive; and so we pass it over to the attention of President Lincoln and his active right hand man in the great work of this war, Mr. Secretary

REPORT OF GENERAL WOOL ABOUT THE AFRICANS.-A Congressional document lies before us, purporting to be a report of General Wool in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives requiring "the number, age and condition of the Africans in his district." As the resolution does not indicate the particular "condition" upon which information is desired, there is a wide scope for speculation as to what the Congressmen meant, and to cover the whole ground it would have been necessary for General Wool to employ a host of doctors, divines, moral philosophers and political econo mists, to ascertain the physical, intellectual, religious, moral and social condition of the negroes in his military district. We had almost forgotten to add that, in order to answer the resolution, it would be necessary to inquire what was the military proficiency of each, and what was his aptitude in the use of firearms. and what the amount of his animosity against his former master, who compelled him to work in order to get a good living-good food, good clothes and good lodging-which it requires all the energies of the majority of white men to win for themselves and their families, without having a dollar to spare for a rainy day. his inquiries to the physical condition of the negroes; whence it appears that if they are not well off they ought to be, as far as food is concerned, fnasmuch as they receive each a soldier's ration per day, though they do not perform at best more than three-quarters of a day's labor. It is said they have been cheated both in food and clothing. But we verily believe the white man has been cheated far more-a matter of small consequence to the nigger-worshipping fanatics who lavish all their sympathies on the blacks. There are soldiers wives in New York whose claims to charity, if not to justice, are completely ignored, and compared with them the lazy negroes in the viinity of Fortress Monroe live like princes. It is disgraceful to occupy a general's time with such absurd inquiries as are involved in the resolution of Congress. His business is to put down the rebellion and restore the Union, and not to look after blacks, who must take care of themselves, like white men, or return to their

DESPERATE STRAIGHTS OF THE REBELS.-It is not long ago si de some of the Southern papers strongly advocated that the types in the printing offices, and the solder from the old iron fences, should be melted down to make bullets, in consequence of the scarcity of lead. They recommended that all the old type metal should be used first, and if that was not sufficient then let the new type go; for what were newspapers compared to bullets in such an emergency? A still more novel mode of supplying the desperate necessities of the rebels is now urged. It is no less than a proposition to all the churches to send in their bells to the arsenals, to be cast into light artillery guns, as there is an absolute dearth of the kind of metal required for that purpose. The clergy are promised that new bells shall be cast for them when the war is over. These incidents show to what terrible straights the subjects of Jeff. Davis are reduced for the materials of war. Surely the balls thrown from this church bell artillery would issue tones of reproach upon the unholy cause in which they were employed.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS .- We shall most probably hear during the present week that our armies are in possession of the forts which command the entrances to New Orleans; of Fort Pulaski, which defends the mouth of the Savannah river, and of Fort Macon, at the water approach to Beaufort. Thus, with the forts at Hatteras, Hilton Head, and Forts Clinch and Marion, on the Florida coast, already in our possession, we shall only have to keep up a naval blockade at three or four points, namely, Wilmington, Charleston. Mobile and Galveston. Our ships will then be released from blockading service, and will be available for any other duty in this country or The Broadway Railroad Job.

It would far exceed our space to enur tithe of the jobs now pending or recently accomplished, in our Congress, our Legislatures or our Common Councils. One after the other they have been passed in review before the publie, and each has seemed blacker and more infanous than itspredecessor. Satan may be known by his tail, however, and the character of these bs may be shown in the Broadway Railroad swindle, the newest of the schemes devised by small politicians and corrupt lobbyists to aid themselves and rob the people. This Broadway Railroad bill proposes to give to a party of unknown strangers a perpetual franchise belonging to the people of this city, estimated by those who apply for it to be worth thirty millions of dollars, and yielding an income of a million and a half. During times of in. creased and operous taxations, the bill proposes to give away, for almost nothing, a franchise worth thirty millions of dollars, and which would reduce our taxes a million and a half of dollars every year. In order to do this, the bill proposes to destroy the beauty and utility of the only fine, central thoroughfare in this city, against the wishes of all property owners and citizens. There could hardly be a more flagrant instance of legislative corruption than this, and yet it is but the last of a series equally atrocious. The ferries ought to belong to the city and yield it a revenue. The present railroad routes ought to belong to the city and yield it a revenue. The city ought to manufacture its own gas, as Philadelphia does, and receive a revenue therefrom, on the same principle that the city supplies itself with water. If all these and many other such sources of revenue were in the control of the city and managed by commissioners, like the Croton Board, instead of enriching a few miserable companies, we should have very little tax to pay, the public would be better served and all parties better satisfied.

The managers of the Broadway Railroad seem to make no pretence of honesty in their scheme, but urge it boldly and impudently forward. They waste no time in words and arguments, but convince every one with scrip. The following is the form of one of their certificates of stock; and in the place of the names of the incorporators-whom nobody knows-we have inserted their characteristic and significant synonyms or noms de guerre:-

But corrupt legislators have robbed us of

these rights, one by one, and now the Broadway

Railroad is to be taken from us in the same

Whereas, by virtue of certificate No. 2, duly executed by Simon Swindler, Robert Robber, Pliny Plunderer, I the person, Benjamin Burglar, named in said certificate, have acquired the right to one thousand shares of the stock to be issued by the company to be formed under and by virtue of a bill entitled "An act to facilitate the and by virtue of a bill entitled "An act to facilitate the carrying of passengers, parcels and letters in the city of New York," subject to the conditions therein named, conditioned, however, on the same becoming a law. Now, therefore, this certifies that, in consideration of the sum of one dollar, to me in hand paid by \_\_\_\_\_, I have sord and conveyed to him twenty-five shares of said stock, and do hereby authorize and direct a certificate of the same to be issued to him or his assigns. Signed,

These certificates have been crowded upon the lobby, given to newspaper editors and to friends of members, and the result is a fair prospect that the bill will pass. Of course all who are bought up by this stock work and vote for the Broadway Railroad bill; for the stock is worthless if the bill does not pass, and even this certificate is conditioned upon the job becoming a law. The corrupt agents of the cor rupt swindlers, therefore, receive nothing if the bill is defeated, but are made rich if they can get it through the Legislature. Is it any wonder, then, that such strenuous efforts are being made to procure the passage of the bill, that so many legislators are eager to vote for it, that so many journals of this city advocate it, or deliberately refrain from opposing it? By no means. The only wonder about the affair is that it should ever have been conceived and connived at in such a country and in times like these. What legislative enormities will be next perpetrated no one can tell; but what will become of the nation, if it permits this corruption to rot out its life, it is sadly easy to pre-

OPENING OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION.-The spring being now fairly begun, navigation has opened on the rivers, and soon will be on the lakes and canals. The ley blockade is broken by the genial atmosphere of a delightful season, and business has at once assumed a buoyancy which promises well for an improved spring and summer trade. Already the effects are observable in the bustle and activity which prevail all over the cityin the opening of the millinery magasins; the flashing of bright groups up and down Broad. way, and the whirl of gayety in the Central Park, just now donning its emerald sheen and putting forth its young buds.

MILITARY OPERATIONS .- The despatch from General Wool to the War Department, which we published yesterday:-"Firing was heard to-day at Yorktown. The Merrimac was said to be coming out of the dry dock at Norfolk. I do not believe the Army of the Potomac will have many of the enemy to contend with." These few brief words from Fortress Monroe are sufficient indications of the news we shall receive during the week.

Personal Intelligence.
Commodore Stribling, of the United States Navy; J. F.
Summons and party, of Rhode Island; A. B. Wright, of
filosolaje E. Hamilton, of Boxbury, and J. Chaze, Jr.,
of Boaton, are stopping at the Astor House. Colonel Parcy, of the British Army; E. Monson, of the ritish Legation, at Washington; C. F. Harris, of Provi-ence: A. B. Van Nest and family, of New York, and Mr. rocker and wife, of Taunton, are stopping at the Bre-

A. Bertram, of Rome, N. Y.; J. W. Guest and wife, of Cincinnati, R. M. Clarke and J. W. Miner, of Philadel-phia, and C. H. Small, of Portland, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Hon. A. A. Sargent and family, and Hon. F. F. Lowe and family, of California; Colonel J. H. Jones, of Pittsburg; Claude Cavendish, of England; Edward Hurd, of Chudinanti; George W. Thatcher, of St. Louis, J. R. Swan, of Columbus; H. Hesld and garty, of Baitimere; P. Scott, of Laxington, Ky. William Bell, of Utah; C. M. Talcott, of Hartford, and T. Ferzins and wife, of Doston, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieutenant George U. Morris, who commanded the United States frigate Cumberland during the late ongagement at Hampton Roads; H. D. Jones and E. R. Harris, of the United States Navy: H. C. Vibbard, of Albany; P. L. Jewett, of Ohio; Andrew Gamp, of Dayton; W. Whiting, of Reston; P. G. Washington, of Washington; W. Mason, of Tainton; John Hubbell, of Buffalo, and J. A Robinson, of Hamburg, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hotel.

Colonel Low, Lieutanent Colonel Samuel Fox, Major F.
Hunter, Major Mayne, Captain Mayney, Captain Tweede, Dr. Morgan, Mr. Irvine and Lieutenant Whyle, of the British Army: Major Oley, of the Eighth regiment Virginia infantry; E. G. Toll, of Paris; John Toll and H. Hachetley, of Bremen; W. V. Hutchings, of the Twenty-fourth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; W. H. Ornof Manchester; T. Salva, of Frederick; N. W. Pierce and E. Quincy, of Boston, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE NEGRO IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The irre-pressible negro has "turned up" in a new character at Harrisburg. Two bills were, on Wednesday, introduced into the House to prevent colored persons from entering the State, under penalty of imprisonment. The bills have been supported by numbers of letters from mechanics and workingmen of overy grade in Philadelphia, who ap-pear to have taken alarm at the recent indux of ne-gross.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASSUNGTON, April 6, 1862. PECTING RAILROAD AND TELE-

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1862. D. C. McCallum, having been appointed Colonel in the volunteer service, he is assigned to special duty in the War Department as Military Superintendent of Railroads. Anson Stager having been appointed Colonel in the

War Department as Military Superintendent of all the telegraph lines in the United States. wards S. Sanford having been appointed Colonel in he volunteer service, he is assigned to special duty in the

War Department as Military Supervisor of telegraphic has and army intelligence throughout the United They will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONEOS. There is authority from the War Department for say-ing that despatches from Fortress Monroe, dated three o'clock Sunday afternooon, have been received by the department. A reconnousance had been made toward Yorktown. The headquarters of our army are about five ading, but apparently without any injury on either side, and no engagement had, up to that time, taken place.

A despatch to the Secretary of War, dated New Madrid, April 5, states that last night Captain Waugh, with the and is now avaitable to General Pope. She was fired on DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE REBEL LEADERS—THRIE PLAN OF OPERATIONS PRUSTRATED.

It has been ascertained that the rebel leaders are grievously disappointed and disconcerted by the change of programme in the disposition of the army of the Potomac. They had early information of the preparations for the transportation of Gen. McClellan's army, and supposing that the whole Army of the Potomac was and supposing the control of the vicinity, had arranged a programme for a bold dash across the Potomac above Washington, and a foray upon the capital through Maryland. Gen. Jackson's com mand was to lead this enterprise, and to be supported by smith and Johnston's forces. It was expected that the rebel sympathizers in Maryland would raise the standard f revolt there and aid the execution of the project, by the destruction of railroads and bridges and the isolation f Washington from reinforcements of Union troops taken by surprise at finding Gen. Banks within suppo ing distance of Gen. Shields when the attempt was made execute the first part of their The repulse of Jackson and the creation two new departments in Virginia, under the command of Gen. Banks and Gen. McDowell, convinces nerable point has been left unprotected. The Maryla ospect of this bold feat of the rebel army, have b isheartened, and are leaving by scores. Numbers have others who were known to have organized for the occas sion are seeking avenues southward in small parties. The removal of the restriction upon the passage of civilians across the Potomac has afforded many of them the long looked for opportunity.

PLANS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC. Since the duel between the Merrimac and Monito rebel monster have been submitted to the Navy Depart nent. American ingenuity appears to be limited only suggestions includes some startling and novel propo

THE NEWLY CREATED MILITARY DEPARTMENTS. It is not true that there is any antagonism or even rivalry in the movements of General McClellan and General McDowell. The creation the separate departments assigned to the latter was sociellan as was that of the Department of North Caro lina, under General Burnside. Each has a separate duty o perform, constituting a part of the general plan for the crushing out of the rebellion by the utter destruction of the rebel army in Virginia. So far from there being any rivalry between our generals, each is executing particular part of the programme essential to the comlete success of the whole.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF A NEWSPAPER PUB-Edmund Ellis, publisher of the Boone county Standard,

vas tried before a military commissioner at Columbia, Mo., on two charges:-First Charge-The publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the government and laws of the United States.

Second Charge-Violation of the laws of war by publi cation within the lines of the troops of the United States, tended and designed to comfort the enemy, and invite persons to rebellion against the United States. One of riminal publications was styled " Letters from the

The Commission found the prisoner guilty of the charges and specifications, and sentenced him to be placed and kept outside the lines of the State of Missour during the war; and that the press, types, furniture and dard be confiscated and sold for the use of the United

General Halleck approved the finding and sentence, and directed the printing office to remain in charge of the Quartermaster until further orders; that the prisoner be blaced outside of the State of Missouri, and that if he rene be arrested and placed in close confinement in the Alten military prison. The proceedings being eturned to the War Department, they were approved by the Secretary, and an order issued that the form of procedure should be adopted in like cases by the com' nanders of all the military departments.

THE EMOLUMENTS OF THE NEW YORK CUSTOM

The Committee on Commerce has agreed to present a bill to limit the emoluments of the Collector of Customs at New York so as not to exceed ten thousand dollars per annum from all sources, and to reduce, also, the proport on allowed on forfeitures. This measure is understood to have been prepared in consequence of the in vestigations of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee in that direction.

THE DEFENCES OF THE COUNTRY.

The House of Representatives some time ago instructed the Committee on Military Affairs to examine the whole system of permanent defences of the country, for the purpose of ascertaining what modifications of the old plans, if any, are required to repel the improved means of attack, and to report by bill or otherwise. Colonel Blair, the chairman, has been bestowing much time and labor on this subject, and he will soon be ready, it is understood, to report. His examination into the condition of the maritime frontier defences especially and of the various means and mode of effective defence is said to be very thorough and searching and he will recommend that the more important harbors be made invulnerable to attack, even by iron-clad vessels of the largest class. In this connection it may be remarked that the State of Maine has memorialized the government to have one of Timby's revolving forts erected at the entrance of Portland barbor.

THE ARMY.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have agreed promptly to report for confirmation and nomination of Colonel Van Alen as Brigadier General.

A committee of the New York Congressional delegation, consisting of Mesers. Olin, Frank, Pomercy and Corning, pesterday called upon the President and asked the appointment of Captain Truman Seymour as a Brigadie General of Volunteers, which request was granted. Captain Seymour was one of the gallant men at Fort Sumter. ARREST OF SUSPECTED PERSONS.

Several prisoners were committed to the old Capitol prison to-day, among whom were Lorenzo Cox, Brigade Surgeon of a New Jersey brigade, and Samuel Morton formerly in the employment of the government as detec

Young Walworth refuses as yot to accept the conditions offered by the commissioners upon State prisoners, viz., that he shall take the oath of allegiance and return to Saratoga county, and report daily to his father, Chan cellor Walworth until further orders. He declares that he would prefer to go South and remain there until the war is over. His wishes of course will not be heeded by

THE FEMALE STATE PRISONERS. The female State prisopers are in a fever of excitment in

regard to the eir compulsory exile to robeldom. Mrs. Mor-ris demurs on a coount of the expense of living in Dixio-Mrs. Greenhow de, counces the measure as a cruef and ar-bitrary one; and Mrs. Boxley declares that if sent away she will report to General Dix in Baltimore a week after wards. Having expressed so much dissatisfaction at going South, these petticoated seconsionists feel that they will not be received by the robels with favor; but their stay among the sympathizers with the rebe will not be tolerated.

THE SECESSION FEELING IN ALEXAFORE The number of military and State prisoners in the jail is eighty-seven. Considerable accessions are expected zens of Alexandria. That city is still full of bitter secon sionists, and when the inhabitants are required to swear fealty to the Union it is likely that some of the most ignorant and desperate of them will refuse to take the

The recent attempt to reconstruct a democratic party proved an entire failure. The border State men were nwilling to take the bait. They are generally con vinced that their reliance for protection and jus against the assaults of the radical abolition faction the is trying to ride over the administration. The politice waters have not been greatly disturbed, but the prospect at present is that the division will be made upon a pure servative elements of the North and South, and in the lat ter the disunion elements and constitution oursing factions of both sections, placing the howiers of the North in the same category with the rebel leaders of the Sc ultraism of the pure abolition faction in and out of Con-gress is forcing the adoption of this issue. It has been Aaron and Phillips, and the radical efforts of their fol

The contraction of the rebel lines in Virginia is rapidly developing a strong Union sentiment, that has been sup

RESTRICTIONS ON NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The newspaper correspondents who are now with the Army of the Potomac are to be required to give a parole to abstain from sending any news that may be detri conveying valuable intelligence to the enemy. DULNESS IN WASHINGTON

Since the removal of the army from Washington, and the prohibition of the publication of military news, Washington has relapsed into more than its wor ness. The usual crowd of uniforms in public places has however, to have increased in an inverse ratio to the de-

On Saturday two persons attempted to arrest as a slave servant of an officer in the Seventh New York cavalry. freeman from the West Indies. Detected in the sol they came near being lynched, but were resou tary guard, sent to the Provost Marshal, and after wards confined in the central guardhouse

THE SMUGGLING OF LIQUOR OVER THE POTOMAG. The constant attempts to smuggle spirituous liquors over the Potomac are in many cases detected, although much ingenuity is exercised to evade the military

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Very Latest by the Niagara.

The Milanese students have had an interview with Garibaldi, informing him that they have formed them selves into a company of carbineers. Garibaldi recalled the events of 1859, and encouraged the students. A number of ladies have associated themselves with the institution for national rifle clubs. A crowd has assembled before the hotel of Garibaldi, shouting "United Italy," "Rome and Venice." A distribution of medals was a pointed to take place at two o'clock to-day.

THE PARIS BOURSE. PARIS, March 22—3:20 P. M.
The Bourse has been dull. Rentes closed at 70.05, or

CALCUTTA, March 1, 16
Shirtings active but unchanged.
Mule twist.—Market improving.
Indigo and copper dull and unchanged.
Saltpetre quiet.
Linseed firm.
Exchange.—First class credits 2s. 0%d.
Government securities, 4 per cents, 12% discount.
Government securities, 5 per cents, 101.
Freights declining.

Carrow Fab. 15, 1869.

Gray shirtings declining. Water twist.—Market improving. ater twist.—Market improving. a dull and declining. tal export to date, 73,108,000 pounds. change on London 4s. 5d. SHANGHAN, Feb. 7, 1862.

SHANGIAR, Feb. 7, 186
Gray shirtings dull at previous quotations.
Tea.—Congou firm, but little doing.
Silk quiet. No. 3 Toatlee 375 to 390 taels. Settlem
n fortnight 2,500.
Export to date, 47,500 bales.
Exchange on London 5s. 11%d.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

The body of Captain Mathor, who was killed in Florids ford, and was interred at Doep River yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was very imposing. As the lam service as Acting Master in command of the United States steamer Henry Andrews, and as it was while returning from a successful reconnoissance up the Musquito Iniet, through the Lagoen passage, that he was shot down, we doem it due to him to give a short sketch of his life.

Capiain Mather was the son of Jos. H. Mather, of Deep

River, in the town of Saybrook. In early life he evinced

deem it due to him to give a short sketch of his life.
Capiain Mather was the son of Jos. H. Mather, of Deep River, in the town of Saybrook. In early life he evinced a decided predilection for the sea, and at the age of sixteen, after overcoming the strong opposition of his parents, made his first voyage. Ho went as boy before the mast. During his second voyage, on the return passage, he met the eye of Capiain R. B. Forbes, of Boaton, a passenger and shipowner, who, having taken command of the ship during the illness of her capiain, was struck with the sprightliness and good conduct of so young a sailor. During the night watches he drew from the lad his origin and history, and finding him an enterprising New England village lad, he determined to advance him. He accordingly wrote his father of the impression his on had made upon him, and requested the charge of the boy, promising to raise him to a capitainey. The patron was true to his word—the young sailor to his patron. Not until a thorough test of many years had been applied, was the promised promotion conferred. The friendship thus formed knew no change. Capitain Forbes, and also his brother L.M. Forbes, keq., remaining the true friends of Capitain N. ever after the midnight talks with the young sailor. Capitain Mather's first command was the bark Frederick Warren. The voyage, beginning at New York, continued to California, to the ports of the China Sea, to Amsterdam, London and New-castie-upon-Tyne, ending at New York. His second command was the ship Samoset. His third was the Nightingele. It was in her that he established a reputation to Java Head being also made in less time than ever before. At the time of the gold excilement in Australia, she was put on the Australian line from hor wold known speed and the established skill of her master. The passage from New York to Molbourne had never before been made in Less than niesty days. The Nightingele made it in seventy-five days and ninecton hours. These successful passages were made in pursuance of the insor